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BY CAVIS & TRIMMIER.

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## THE CAROLINA SPARTAN. BY CAVIS & TRIMMIER. T. O. P. VERNON, Associate Editor.

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## CAROLINA SPARTAN.

RE-OPENING THE SLAVE TRADE. The New York Journal of Commerce indulges remark upon the proposition of Gov. Adams, in his message, to re-open the slave trade. We make

a brief extract:

"The argument of the impracticability of its revival is of itself conclusive against the agitation of any plan to effect it. By the common consent of civilized States, the slave trade is declared to be civilized States, the slave trade is declared to be piracy. It is so sugmatized, and made punishable with the penalty applicable to that offence, by act of Congress, and also in the treaty by which the United States has bound itself to co-operate with a mayal force employed on the coast of Africa to repress its pursuit by contraband dealers. The whole of Europe is united in a like condemation of the trade, and nearly all the European States have bound themselves reciprocally to exercise and admit the right of search with a view to secure the detection and punishment of persons engaged in it. mit the right of search with a view to secure the detection and punishment of persons engaged in it. The United States, impelled by a traditional policy to resist the employment, even for ends which this government approves, of an instrumentality which dear-bought experience has taught her is capable of being abused to the derogation of the soverignty of her flag, refused to accept the proposition of the European powers for a mutual right of search. But, not to show less carnestness in the desire to repress a traffic which, in the circumstances that attend it.

There is so much of good feeling towards Gov Adams in the concluding paragraph of its article, that we must reproduce it:

"We knew Gov. Adams before he entered upon equirements, and the manliness and elevation of his character, commanded the admiration of his associates, and enlisted their sympathies for his success; and we have watched the rapid progress of his political career, with anticipations that b'ended interest in his personni tri-umphs, with oberished expectations that his materfluences may operate to swerve him from the path ally to see his own personal honor and the welfare of his beloved State slike involved in the studious prosecution of a policy which seeks, by concil ating and harmonizing the views and interests of common views and interests of commuad over the breadth of a continent, to strengthen the nationality and promote the perpetuity of the Republic,"

John C. BRECKINKINGS -A Kentucky correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce them had his horse shot from under him. The writes to correct some misstatements with regard to John C. Breekinridge, the Vice President elect, and gives the following biograpical sketch:

"Major Breckinridge's father, the late Joseph Cabell Breckinsidge, a most eminent citizen of Kentucky, died at early age, in 1823, leaving his only son, John; an infant not quite three years old; leaving several daughters and a young widow, who was a daughter of Dr. Samuel Staultope Smith, of New Jersey, a grand-daughter of Dr. John Witherspoon, of Revolutionary memory, and a lineal descendant of the great John Knox, the Scotch Reformer. From the death of his father, till he graduated at the college of Danville, Ky., und r the care of his brother-in-iaw, Dr. John C. Young, then and now President of that college—which he did when about seventeen years old—he was supported by his father's mother. That venerable lady, now his father's mother. That venerable lady, now nearly eightly years of age, was left a widow in carly life by the death of that John Breekinridge who was so distinguithed a leader of the old Democratie party in the days of Adams and Jefferson, and Cavoted all her subsequent life and all her a ple fortune to acts of generosity, and to her children and their posterity—having fived to bless four gen-

"As soon as Major Breckinridge quit college he continenced the study of law with Judge Wm. Osley; and it was this gentleman who afterwards, as Governor of Centucky, gave him the commission of Major in one of the Kentucky regiments which went to Mexico—an extraordinary mark of personal confidence, as was thought at the time, fully justified by the young man's conduct in the army. Before he was of full age, or about that time, he and Thomas W. Bullock, Esq., a native of Kentucky, and now a la vyer of Lexington, in that State, com and now a la vyer of Lexington, in that State, com-menced the practice of law at Burlington, Iowa nce, after a year or two, both of them returned to Kentucky, and Major Breckinridge married a to Kentucky, and Major Breckinridge married a Miss Burch, of Scott county, (a lady of moderate fortune and great excellence,) and settled in the county lown of that county (Georgetown) in the practice of the law. Not long afterwards he removed to Lexington, where, I believe, he was born, and where he has resided for ten or twelve years past. He was elected twice to the Lexislature of and where he has resided for ten or twelve years past. He was elected twice to the Legislature of Kentucky, twice to Congress, and now Vice President. He is a lawyer in full practice; about 36 years old; possessed of moderate, perhaps hardly competent fortune, considering his public position, and is the father of five or six young children. This is just the unvarnished truth of the career of Major B. from his birth till this day."

A caricature appeared in the streets of New York, the other day, representing a pine collin, made at the public expense, with the following inscription, viz: The last remains of James Gordon Bennett, who came to an untimely end by the late explosion in Pennsylvania;

Penceful be my silent slumbers, Horace Greeiey close my eyes; We were best for want of numbers, Wake me up when Fremott dies.

Bladensburg, Md., was the scene of another quasi duel on the 3d instant, between Charles Irving and Mr. Begiy, of Lynchburg, Va. Mr. Keitt was on the ground. The affair was settled amicably, without a fight.

In the North Carolina Legislature it has been proposed to remove Raleigh to some place where the moon shipes.

The reciprocity tariff between the United States and Canada imposes a prohibitory duty on milk. To evade the tax, the Canadians drive their cows over the line and milk them in this country!

The Boston Post characterizes the Hon. Mr. Sumuer's letter to the Burlingame banquet, "as cool a specimen of arrogant insolence, of pompous conceit, and dogmatic denunciations as vanity and malignity could inspire."

As the services of Col. Titus will soon be dis pensed with in Kansas, it is thought that he will repair to Nicaragua with 100 volunteers.

The Carolinian reports the death, by snielde, in Columbia, on the 4th instant, of Julius Ballard, of Sumter. The same paper states that Smith Hoyt, a house mover residing in that city, while moving a house in Sumter, was caught under a falling chimney, and paralyzed in his lower limbs. The court of Louis Napoleon is waging war upor

small bonnets. The present styles are velvet, with large brims, called chapeaux de l'alliance.

A conspiracy to assassinate Louis Napoleon mis carried on the 6th ult, -one of the accomplices hav ing revealed the plot. Sixty have been arrested.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says that Gen. Cass positively denies that Mr. Buchanan has tendered to him the State De-

A Lost Party.—What has become of the Abolitionists? At the Presidential election in 1844, Birney, the Abolition candidate, received 66,304 votes, of which nearly half were from New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. At the Presidential elec-tion in 1852, John P. Hale, the Abolition candidate, received 157,296 yotes, of which 65,535 were from the above mentioned States. At the recent election, the same States gave Gerrit Smith, the Abolition candidate, only 334 votes, viz: New York, 160; Peonsylvania, 48; Ohio, 156. Now the ques not to show less earnestness in the desire to repress a traffic which, in the ercumstances that attend it, is revolting to the humanity of the age, our government stipulated to maintain an efficient squadron upon the African coast, and to employ it in the repression of slave dealing; and for many years we have executed this engagement, with an efficiency traffic and parcel of the Black Republican party! and that they have found there a more congenial home than have executed this engagement, with an efficiency attested by numerous captures, and with a preventive influence which has operated to the great discouragement and diminction of the trade. But one sentiment prevails at the North on the subject of the slave trade, and that sentiment fully affirms the policy of the law and the means adopted by the Federal gevernment to enforce its execution. We have no hesitation in saying, that if the legalizing of the slave trade, in opposition to what is now recognised as public law by all civilized nations, were thade by any of the States in the Confederacy the condition of a continued voluntary adherence to the Union, there would still prevail the same uniform and decided opposition to the retrogressive action demanded which now exists; and that, it need were, that opposition would be embodied in resistance to be effectually exerted at whatever liazard. We say this under no apprehension that any serious attempt is ever likely to be make to accomplish that object. preciate the greatness of the triumph achieved by the Democrats.—Journal of Commerce.

A BATTLE BETWEEN CHINESE,-The Stockton

The Hongkong Chinese came down to the Rock River Ranch, pitched their camp and challenged the Canton | hinese to a fight. The challenge was secopted. On Saturday morning the parties prepar ed for battle; the Hongkongs were being armed with war clubs, spears and other Chinese weapons, among which the gong was a prominent feature; but the Canton men showed some degree of civili-zation by the use of musicis. The parties met, when the Canton men poured a volley of muskerry on the Hongkongs, which killed their chief and two others, when the Hongkongs ingloriously fled. The Canton men exhausted their vengentee upon the dead can be desired as the pieces. The whole number engaged in the fight was seventeen hundred. None of the Canton men were injured. If was a very unfortunate buttle, as so few were killed. About 5,000 Americans witnessed the fight, as due notice of the battle had been given, so as to give the miners a chance to witness the sight. The officers of the law undertook to

It is computed that the production of whiskey in the Ohlo valley reaches 50,000,000 gallons-consuming 12,500,000 bushels corn, and selling for

THE DECLINE OF RELIGION .-- A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says:
"There has been a remarkable decline in matters of religious interest for about ten years past, especially the Northern States. The last feature of this celline is the scarcity of faithful ministers of the Gospel. If any one doubts this, we can send 'ireis and We attribute it almost entirely to the fact of a large portion of the people and a corresponding portion of the elergy and religious presses being absorbed in the ever amonying theme of anti-slavery. We now hope that there is a 'good time coming,' as the bubble has burst."

"The Share Trang,"-Mr. N. P. Banks is noted for making his own history as well as facts. In adopted by our fathers, and claiming for is "great speech" in Wall street, he invented stanight he tried his hand on history. nd informed his audience that the continuance o 'the slave trade'' until 1808 was a concession have it continued until 1820, as they were directnterested in the traffic, while a majority of the The compromise of 1808 was wholly and totally a concession to the North. Mr. Banks mote, is beyond their lawful authority; that speaks of such a thing as "poetic justice;" we suppose the portion of his speech referred to is a specimen of it, for surely it is entirely imaginary. - New York Day Book.

FORETELLING THE WEATHER .- E. Meriam, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has been called the "clerk of the weather," and who for twenty years has lations, and all there is most tori ide himself a martyr to meterology by taking hourly observations of the thermometer, barometer, &c., thus strips the "weather-wise" of their gift of

ng of atmospheric changes and recording hour by erty, and an amount of individual and pubour and day by day thermometrical and meteroogical observations, and in connection with simul-aneous observations made and recorded elsewhere, I feel more end more convinced that it is not in the power of any human being to determine even a inevitably into mutual devastation and fra-

with an article to show that the Sugar interests at the South are not benefitted by the duties upon question up at an early day, and repeal the tax. This is sensible, to say the least of it. This is the

Extract from the President's Message. The Constitution requires that the Presi-

dent shall, from time to time, not only recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as he may judge necessary and expedient, but also that he shall give information to them of the state of the Union. To do this fully involves exposition of all matters in the actual condition of the country, domestic or foreign, which essentially concern the general welfare. While performing his constitutional duty in this respect, the President does not speak merely to express personal convic tions, but as the executive minister of the government, enabled by his position, and called upon by his official obligations, to scan with an impartial eve the interests of the whole, and of every part of the United

In the brief interval between the termination of the last and the commencement of the present session of Congress, the public mind has been occupied with the care of selecting, for another constitutional term, the President and Vice President of the United States.

The determination of persons, who are of right, or contingently, to preside over the administration of the government, is, under our system, committed to the States and the people. We appeal to them, by their voice pronounced in the forms of law, to call whomsoever they will to the high post of Chief Magistrate.

And thus it is that as the senators represent the respective States of the Union, and the members of the House of Representatives the several constituencies of each State, so the President represents the aggregate population of the United States. Their election of him is the explicit and solemn act of the sole sovereign authority of the

It is impossible to misapprehend the great principles, which, by their recent political action, the people of the United States have sanctioned and announced.

They have asserted the constitutional quality of each and all of the States of the nion as States; they have affirmed the constitutional equality of each and all of the citizens of the United States as citizens, whatever their religion, wherever their birth or their residence; they have maintained the inviolability of the constitutional rights of the different sections of the Union; and they have proclaimed their-devoted and unalter able attachment to the Union and to the constitution, as objects of interest superior to all subjects of local or sectional controversy, as the safeguard of the rights of all as the spirit and the essence of the liberty, peace, and greatness of the Republic.

In doing this, they have, at the same time, emphatically condemned the idea of organizing in these United States mere geographical parties; of marshalling in hestile array towards each other the different parts of the country, North or South, East or

Schemes of this nature, fraught with in erate sense of the people has rejected, could have had countenance in to part of the country, had they not been disguised by suggestions plausible in appearance, acting upon an excited state of the public mind, induced by causes temporary in their character, and it is be hoped transient in their

Perfect liberty of association for political bjects, and the wildest scope of discussion, are the received and ordinary conditions of government in our country. Our institutions, framed in the spirit of confidence in the intelligence and integrity of the people. do not forbid citizens, either individually or associated together, to attack by writing, speech, or any other methods short of phys ical force, the Constitution and the very existence of the Union. Under the shelter of this great liberty, and protected by the laws and usages of the government they assail, associations have been formed, in some of the States, of individuals, who, pretending to seek only to prevent the spread of the institution of slavery into the present or future inchoate States of the Union, are really inflamed with desire to change the domestic institutions of existing States. To accomplish their objects, they dedicate themselves to the odious task of depreciating the government organization which stands in their way, and of calumniating, with indiscriminate invective, not only the citizens of particular States, with whose laws they find fault, but all others of their fellow-citizens throughout the country who do not participate with them in their assaults upon the Constitution, framed and the privileges it has secured, and theblessings it has conferred, the steady support and grateful reverence of their children. They eek an object which they well know to be a revolutionary one. They are perfectly aware that the change in the relative condition of the white and black races in the slaveholding States, which they would probe effected by any peaceful instrumentality of theirs; that for them, and the States of which they are citizens, the only path to its accomplishment is through burning cities, lations, and all there is most torforeign, complicated with civil and service war; and that the first step in the attempt "With all my practice and experience in observ-bracing in its broad bosom a degree of liblie prosperity, to which there is no parallel history, and substituting in its place single day in advance what changes will take place tricidal carnage, transforming the now plans and purposes, they endeavor to pre- dition of States.

fabric of the Union by appeals to pussion however, for a number of years; and the were made, in the Northern States the state of insurrection against the constitumies, rather than shoulder to shoulder as

It is by the agency of such unwarrantathe minds of many, otherwise good citizens, insensibly to almost equally passionate hos-tility towards their fellow citizens of those States, and thus finally to fall into temporary fellowship with the avowed and active enemies of the constitution. Ardently attached to liberty in the abstract, they do not stop to consider practically how the objects they would attain can be accomplished, nor to reflect that, even if the evil were as great as they deem it, they have no remedy to apply, and that it can be only aggravated by their violence and unconsti futional action. A question, which is one of the most difficult of all the problems of social institution, political economy and statesmanship, they treat with unreasoning intemperance of thought and language. Extremes beget extremes. Violent attack from the North finds its inevitable coasequence in the growth of a spirit of argry lefiance at the South. Thus in the progress of events we had reached that consummaion, which the voice of the people has now so pointedly rebuked, of the attempt of a portion of the States, by a sectional organi- as affecting public or private rights-in zation and movement, to usurp the control

of the government of the United States. I confidently believe that the great body step are sincerely attached to the Constituwhich attempted incirectly what few men States or of their citizens, were willing to do directly, that is, to act Still, when the nominal restriction of this

ion, by citizens of the northern States, in dangerous agitation. ongress and out of it, of the question of

The second step in this path of evil con-isted of acts of the people of the northern states, and in several instances of their govvirtue of express provisions of the Constitu-tion. To promote this object, legislative of the Republic. But in what sense can it enactments and other means were adopted be asserted that the enactment in question of any justification in the nature of things, observing calmly, and appreciating at their to take away or defeat rights which the was invested with perpetuity and entitled and contrary to all the faudamental doc-Constitution spiemnly guarantied. In or- to the respect of a solemn compact? Be- trines and principles of civil liberty and selfder to nullify the then existing act of Con- tween whom was the compact? No distinct government. gress concerning the extradition of fugitives contending powers of the government, no States, forbidding their officers, under the such, entered into treaty stipulations on the time, arrogated for the federal government severest penalties, to participate in the exe-subject. It was a mere clause of an act of cution of any act of Congress whatever. In Congress, and like any other controverted this way that system of harmonious co-ope- matter of legislation, received its final shape which existed in the early years of the Re- thority over men's consciences, to whom public, was destroyed; conflicts of jurisdiction came to be frequent; and Congress the North, who had repeatedly refused to found itself compelled, for the support of confirm it by extension, and who had zeal the Constitution, and the vindication of its onsly striven to establish other and incompower, to authorize the appointment of new patible regulations upon the subject. And rather than fellow magistrates of a common al and of reciprocal obligation. country, peacefully subsisting under the proson at this point did but serve to raise up

new barriers for its defence and security. formed of a portion of the territory ceded by France to the United States, representa justify, but to require its repeal. tives in Congress objected to the admission of the latter, unless with conditions suited ! to particular views of public policy. The mposition of such a condition was success illy resisted. But, at the same period, the question was presented of imposing restricons upon the residue of the territory coded disposed of by the adoption of a geographi-

cal line of limitation. In this connexion it should not be forgotten that France, of her own accord, resolved. for considerations of the most far sighted sagacity, to cede Louisiana to the United Stafes, and that accession was accepted by the United States, the latter expressly en- refused obedience to existing laws of the gaging that "the inhabitants of the ceded land, having the same popular designation territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon who unequivocally disregarded and con-Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of injunctions of the Constitution itself, and all the rights, advantages, and immunities sought, by every means within their reach, systematic promotion of its peculiar views of citizens of the United States; and in the to deprive a portion of their fellow-citizens meantime they shall be maintained and of the equal enjoyment of those rights and protected in the free enjoyment of their privileges guarantied alike to all by the liberty, property, and the religion which fundamental compact of our Union. peaceful and felicitous brotherhood into a they profess"-that is to say, while it re- This argument against the repeal of the vast permanent camp of armed men, like mains in a territorial condition, its inhabi- statute line in question was accompanied

and sectional prejudices, by indoctrinating people of the respective States acquiesced in ground of unceasing assault upon constituted authorities, not without counter the re-chactment of the principle as applied | tional right. educating them to stand face to fice as ene- to the State of Texas: and it was proposed to acquiesce in its further application to the was already obsolete, and also null for unculties in that Territory have been extravaterritory acquired by the United States from Mexico. But this proposition was successble interference, foreign and domestic, that fully resisted by the representatives from have been so inflamed into the passionate statute line, insist I upon applying restrictitories of Kansas and Nebraska was pass- and partly by reiterated accounts of the tion to the new territory generally, whether ed, the inherent effect upon that portion of same rumors of facts. Thus the Territory of the southern States, as at length to pass lying north or south of it, thereby repealing it as a legislative compromise, and, on the part of the North, persistently violating the compact, if compact there was.

Thereupon this enactment ceased to have binding virtue in any sense, whether as respects the North or the South; and so in effect it was treated on the occasion of the admission of the State of California, and the organization of the Territories of New

Mexico, Utah and Washington. Such was the state of this question, when the time arrived for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. In the progress of constitutional inquiry and reflection, it had now at length come to be seen clearly that Congress does not possess constitutional power to impose restrictions relieve the statute-book of an objectionable now remains to affect the general peace of cisions, on the fullest argument, rnd after the most deliberate consideration, the Supreme Court of the United States had finaly determined this point, in every form under which the question could arise, whether questions of the public domain, of religion, of navigation, and of servitude.

The several States of the Union are, by of those who inconsiderately took this fatal force of the Constitution, co-equal in domestic legislative power. Congress cannot on and the Union. They would, upon change a law of domestic relation in the deliberation, shrink with unaffected horror State of Maine; no more can it in the State from any conscious act of disunion or civil of Missouri. Any statute which proposes war. But they have entered into a path, to do this is a mere nullity; it takes away which leads nowhere, unless it be to civil no right, it confers none. If it remains on of climate, soil, and all other accidental cirwar and disunion, and which has no other the statute book unrepealed, it remains possible outlet. They have proceeded thus there only as a monument of error, and a supposed result, in spite of the assumed things in Kansas, especially considering far in that direction in consequence of the beacon of warning to the legislator and the moral and natural obstacles to its accom- the means to which it was necessary to successive stages of their progress having statesman. To repeal it will be only to re- plishments, and of the more numerous pop have recourse for the attainment of the end, consisted of a series of secondary issues, move imperfection from the statutes, witheach of which professed to be confined with- out affecting, either in the sense of permisn constitutional and peaceful limits, but sion or of prohibition, the action of the

aggressively against the constitutional rights of nearly one-half of the thirty-one rights of nearly one-half of the thirty-one repealed by the last Congress, in a ing power of their own, and will go no insurrection, is, when the exigency occurs, clause of the act organizing the Territories where unless forced by act of Congress.

In the long series of acts of indirect ago of Kansas and Nebraska, that repeal was And if Congress do but pause for a moment this occasion of imperative necessity it has

negro emancipation in the southern States. ment being a compact of perpetual moral best suit them; if it be not strained up to the consideration, that, through the wisdom

ernments, aimed to facilitate the escape of persons held to service in the Southern tionally valid in the judgment of those pubtates, and to prevent their extradition lie functionaries whose duty it is to prowhen reclaimed according to law and in nottace on that point, is undoubtedly bind- tentions of Congress in this respect, con- States. from service, laws were enacted in many separate sections of the Union, treating as of the Northern States have never, at any ration between the authorities of the United States and of the several States for the dicting opinions or sentiments of the mem maintenance of their common institutions, bers of Congress. But if it had moral nuofficers charged with the execution of its if, as it thus appears, the supposed compact acts, as if they and the officers of the States | had no obligatory force as to the North, of vere the ministers, respectively, of foreign course it could not have had any as to the governments in a state of mutual hostility. South, for all such compacts must be mutu-

It has not unfrequently happened that ection of one well constituted Union. Thus law-givers, with undue estimation of the here, also, aggression was followed by re- value of the law they give, or in the view action; and the attacks upon the Constitu- of imparting to it peculiar strength, make it perpetual in terms; but they cannot thus bind the conscience, the judgment, and the The third stage of this unhappy sectional will of those who may succeed them, inontroversy was in connexion with the or vested with similar responsibilities, and ganization of territorial governments and clothed with equal authority. More carehe admission of new States into the Union. ful investigation may prove the law to be When it was proposed to admit the State of unsound in principle. Experience may Maine, by separation of territory from that show it to be imperfect in detail and imof Massachusetts, and the State of Missouri, practicable in execution. And then both reason and right combine not merely to The Constitution, supreme as it is over

legislative, executive, and judicial, is open to amendment by its very terms; and Congress, or the States, may, in their discretion, propose amendment to it, solemn compact y France. That question was, for the time, States of the Union. In the present inthough it in truth is between the sovereign stance, a political enactment, which had ceased to have legal power or authority of any kind, was repealed. The position assumed, that Congress had no moral right much of opposing factions or interests with tions have the greatest currency, it has been to enact such repeal, was strange enough, in itself, as of the conflicting passions of the and singularly so in view of the fact that the argument came from those who openly

the rival monarchies of Europe and Asia. tants are maintained and protected in the by another of congenial character, and occasional interruption, rather than the per-Well knowing that such, and such only, are free enjoyment of their liberty and proper- equally with the former destitute of founda- manent suspension, of regular government. foreign Sugar, and that Congress should take the means and the consequences of their ty, with a right then to pass into the con- tion in reason and truth. It was imputed Aggressive and most reprehensible incurthat the measure originated in the concep-

constitutionality, could have no influence to gantly exaggerated for purposes of political obstruct or to promote the propagation of agitation elsewhere. The number and grav-conflicting views of political or social insti-ity of the acts of violence have been magthe Northern States, who, regardless of the tution. When the act organizing the Ter- nified partly by statements entirely untrue, the public domain thus opened to legal set- has been seemingly filled with extreme vioconvictions of public policy and private interest, there to found in their discretion, rabiect to such limitations as the Constitution and acts of Congress might prescribe, new States, hereafter to be admitted into the Union. It was a free field, open alike had in Kansas, like occasional irregularities to all, whether the statute line of assumed of the same description in the States, restriction were repealed or not. That re- were beyond the speere of action the Expeal did not open to free competition of the ecutive. But incidents of actual violence diverse opinions and domestic institutions or of organized obstruction of law, pertinga field, which, without such repeal, would clously renewed from time to time, have have been closed against them; it found been met as they occurred, by such means that field of competition already opened, in as were available and as the circumstances fact and in law. All the repeal did was to required; and nothing of this character of this character upon any present or future enactment, unconstitutional in effect, and State of the Union. In a long series of deinjurious in terms to a large portion of the inhabitants of the Territory to erect a revo-

Is it the fact, that, in all the unsettled regions of the United States, if emigration be left free to act in this respect for itself, the States, has completely failed. Bodies of without legal prohibitions on either side, armed men, foreign to the Territory, have slave labor will spontaneously go every where, in preference to free labor! Is it the to leave it, Predatory bands, engaged in fact, that the peculiar domestic institutions acts of rapine, under cover of the existing of the Southern States possess relatively so political disturbances, have been arrested much of vigor, that, wheresoever an avenue or dispersed. And every well disposed is freely open to all the world, they will person is now enabled once more to devote penetrate to the exclusion of those of the Northern States? Is it the fact, that the ous industry, for the prosecution of which former enjoy, compared with the latter, such he undertook to participate in the settleirresistibly superior vitality, independence ment of the Territory. ulation of the Northern States?

enactment of new laws of restriction, and The withdrawal of that force from its propcondemn the repeal of old ones, in effect er duty of defending the country against avers that their particular views of govern- foreign foes or the savages of the frontier, gression, the first was the strenuous agita- made the occasion of a wide spread and in the policy of stern coercion; if it venture been done with the best results, and tny to try the experiment of leaving men to satisfaction in the attainment of such re-It was alleged that the original enact- judge for themselves what institutions will suits by such means is greatly enhanced by perpetual legislative exertion on this point; and energy of the present Executive of spirit of liberty, it is at once charged with vigitance of the military officers on duty new Territories of the United States.

Of course, these imputations on the in-

the power to interfere directly with the do mestic condition of persons in the Southern States, but on the contrary have disavowed gress, could have prevented this, all such intentions, and have shrunk from pursue their fanatical objects avowedly through the contemplated means of revoluit uniformly did, that they were incompati- equality of the several States. ble with the compacts of the Constitution and the existence of the Union. Thus, and party passions have been the great when the acts of some of the States to nullify the existing extradition law imposed the organic principles adopted, and the upon Congress the duty of passing a new chief cause of the successive disturbances in one, the country was invited by agitators to Kansas. The assumption that, because in enter into party organization for its repeal; the organization of the Territories of Nebut that agitation speedily ceased by reason of the impracticability of its object. when the statute restriction upon the institutions of new States, by a geographical therefore disorders occurred in the latter urged to demand its restoration, and that the fact that none have occurred in the forproject also died almost with its birth, mer. Those disorders were not the consements; which cry sprang in reality from the Congress, but of unjust interference on the

feature was, that it was carried on at the laws place in the hands of the Executive. immediate expense of the peace and happi- In those parts of the United States where, ness of the people of the Territory of Kan- by reason of the inflamed state of the pub sas. That was made the battle field, not so lie mind, false rumors and misrepresentawhole people of the United States. Revolutionary disorder in Kansas had its origin in projects of intervention, deliberately arranged by certain members of that Congress little argument to show that the President colonization of Kansas had thus been undertaken in one section of the Union, for the of policy, there ensued, as a matter of course, a counter action with opposite views, in other sections of the Union In consequence of these and other inci-

denta, many acts of disorder, it is undenia-ble, have been perpetrated in Kansas, to the such incidents of civil freedom, is to suppose

from inconsiderate persons in each of the The repeal in terms of a statute, which great sections of the Union. But the diffi tlement was to admit settlers from all the lence, when the whole amount of such acts States of the Union alike, each with his has not been greater than what occasionally passes before us in single cities to the regret of all good citizens, but without being regarded as of general or permanent politi-

cal consequence.
Imputed irregularities in the elections the Union. The attempt of a part of the lutionary government, though sedulously encourged and supplied with pecuniary aid from active agents of disorder in some of been prevented from entering or compelled

himself in peace to the puranits of prosper-

cumstances, as to be able to produce the to announce the peaceful condition of namely, the employment of a portion of The argument of those, who advocate the the military force of the United States. if Congress proceed thus to act in the very Kansas, and the prudence, firmness and aiming to extend slave labor into all the there, tranquilitly has been restored, without one drop of blood having been shed in its accomplishment, by the forces of the United

> The restoration of comparative tranquilli just value, the events which have occurred there, and the discussions of which the government of the Territory has been the

> We perceive that controversy concerning its future domestic institutions was inevitable; that no human prudence, no form of legislation, no wisdom on the part of Con-

It is idle to suppose that the particular conspicuous affiliation with those few who provisions of their organic law were the cause of agitation. Those provisions were but the occasion, or the pretext of an agitationary change of the government, and with tion, which was inherent in the nature of acceptance of the necessary consequences- things. Congress legislated upon the suba civil and servile war-yet many citizens ject in such terms as were most consonant have suffered themselves to be drawn into with the principle of popular sovereignty one evanescent political issue of agitation which underlies our government. It could after another, appertaining to the same set not have legislated otherwise without doing of opinions, and which subsided as rapidly violence to another great principle of our as they grose when it came to be seen, as institutions, the imprescriptible right of

We perceive, also, that sectional interests impediment to the salutary operation of braska and Kansas, Congress abstained from So, imposing restraints upon them to which certain other Territories had been subject, line, had been repealed, the country was Territory, is emphatically contradicted by

Then followed the cry of alarm from the quence, in Kansas, of the freedom of self-North against imputed southern encroach- government conceded to that Territory by spirit of revolutionary attack on the domes- part of persons not inhabitants of the Tertic institutions of the South, and, after a vitory. Such interference, wherever it has troubled existence of a few months, has exhibited itself, by acts of insurrectionary been rebuked by the voice of a patriotic character, or of obstruction to processes of law, has been repelled or suppressed, by all Of this last aggitation, one lamentable the means which the Constitution and the

assumed that it was the duty of the Exccutive not only to suppress insurrectionary movements in Kansas, but also to see to the regularity of local elections. It needs popular election. The freedom of elections is liable to be impaired by the Estrusion of unlawful votes, or the exclusion of lawful ones, by improper influences, by violence or But the people of the United States are themselves the all sufficient guardians of their own rights, and to suppose that government. The President of the United only act of special legislation intended for the benefit of the United States for that wiser policy which considers only the interests of the North.

The enactment, which established the received beyond those previously assigned to it, and it on its northern border by the way of in the Territories any more than in the Union. It stood on the statute book, ed effect, and these baseless assumptions.

The enactment, which established the received beyond those previously assigned to it, and it on its northern border by the way of that such was its natural as well as intend-low, as well as on the eastern by way of the Union. It stood on the statute book, ed effect, and these baseless assumptions.

The enactment, which established the received their votes, or to pass upon their legality in rather than approved by the States. If he had such power the government which established the received beyond those previously assigned to it, and it on its northern border by the way of that such was its natural as well as intend-low.

States. If he had such power the government which established the received their votes, or to pass upon their legality in rather than approved by the States of that such was its natural as well as intend-low.

States. If he had such power the government ment might be republican in form, but it States has note the power to interpose in